In the Specification:

Amend paragraph [0005] as follows:

[0005] Data is transmitted through coaxial cable, twisted wire pair or other transmission medium in packets using any of a variety of methods for coding data onto an analog medium, including amplitude modulation, frequency modulation and phase modulation. Two commonly used forms of phase modulation are binary phase shift keying (BPSK) and quadrature phase shift keying (QPSK). BPSK uses a two-phase modulation scheme -- an in-phase signal and a 180 degree out-of-phase signal. During each baud (i.e., digital symbol transmission cycle), the transmitter sends one of the two signals. The phase sent determines the value of the bit transmitted (1 or 0). A single binary bit per baud is conveyed from transmitter to receiver during each baud time. QPSK uses a four phase modulation -- an in-phase signal, a 180 degree out-of-phase signal, a ± 90 degree phase signal, and a - 90 degree phase signal. During each baud, the transmitter sends one of the four signals. Two binary bits per baud are thus conveyed during each baud time. See, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,289,467. Another commonly used modulation method is quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM). QAM provides more bits per symbol transmission cycle by combining phase shift and amplitude keying to provide bit encoding within an in-phase and quadrature component (I-Q) modulated constellation space. A 16-bit QAM format, for example, uses 12 different phases and three different amplitudes to represent 16 possible carrier states, or four bits per baud cycle. See, Telecommunications, above, at 332 - 333.

Amend paragraph [0021] to read as follows:

[0021] The described approach is, of course, applicable in a similar manner, with appropriate option extensions and modifications, to the detection of data packets having split preambles comprising more than two subpreambles. Likewise, use of the imaginary part of $r(t)\beta e^{-j\phi}$ finds application in other implementations also, for any type noise detection (impulse/burst noise, AWGN or other), with or without also using the specific equation for β. Usage may even be extended to other applications beyond those involving just split preamble detection, as described above.